

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Patent and Trademark Office

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SERIAL NUMBER FILING DATE	FIRST NAME	D INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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07/586,391 09/18/90	HAIR EXAM		EXAMINER
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ANSEL M. SCHWARTZ		ART U	NIT PAPER NUMBER
425 N. CRAIG STREET			25
SUITE 301 PITTSBURGH, PA 15213		2399	
		DATE MAILE	D: 02/24/92
This is a communication for the examiner in that COMMISSIONER CT PATENTS AND TRAVELENT	ge i typur sortmacon. IKS		
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· ' '	Responsive to communic	estion filed on 12/1/91	_ This action is made final.
This application has been examined	Responsive to community		
A shortened statutory period for response to	this action is set to expire		days from the date of this letter. C. 133
A shortened statutory period for response to Failure to respond within the period for response to	onse will cause the application to	become abandoned.	•
Part I THE FOLLOWING ATTACHMENT	(S) ARE PART OF THIS ACTIO	N:	
1. Notice of References Cited by Ex		a I I Notice re Patent Drawing	g, PTO-948. It Application, Form PTO-152.
a C Nation of Art Cited by Applicant.	PTO-1449.	4. Notice of informal Paten	
5. Information on How to Effect Dra	wing Changes, PTO-1474.	. –	•
Part II SUMMARY OF ACTION			
11 13 /	5,21-22		are pending in the application.
1. Claims			are withdrawn from consideration.
Of the above, claims			
2. Claims			have been cancelled.
			are allowed.
3. Claims			
5. Claims			are objected to.
5. Li Ciamo			restriction or election requirement.
6. Claims			
7. This application has been filed	with informal drawings under 37	C.F.R. 1.85 which are acceptable	o for examination purposes.
8. Formal drawings are required to		. Und	ler 37 C.F.R. 1.84 these drawings
9. The corrected or substitute dra	awings have been received on	otice re Patent Drawing, PTO-948).
are 🔲 acceptable. 🗀 not a	Cooptable (555 England	hae (ha)	ve) been approved by the
10. The proposed additional or su	bstitute sheet(s) of drawings, file y the examiner (see explanation)	ed on nas (na	
examiner. Li disapproved by	y the examiner (see expension)		disapproved (see explanation).
11. The proposed drawing correct	tion, filed on	has been approved	- Company of the Comp
12. Acknowledgment is made of	the claim for priority under U.S.C	2. 119. The certified copy has	been received \(\sum \) not been received
12. Acknowledgment is made of	cation, serial no.	; filed on	
The same services concern	s to be in condition for allowanc under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.	e except for formal matters, prose	ecution as to the merits is closed in
14. Other			

EXAMINER'S ACTION

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The amendment filed on 12/11/91 has been entered.

1. The following guidelines illustrate the preferred layout and content for patent applications. These guidelines are suggested for the applicant's use.

Arrangement of the Specification

The following order or arrangement is preferred in framing the specification and, except for the title of the invention, each of the lettered items should be preceded by the headings indicated below.

- (a). Title of the Invention.
- (b) Cross-References to Related Applications (if any).
- (c) Statement as to rights to inventions made under Federally-sponsored research and development (if any).
- (d) Background of the invention.
 - 1. Field of the Invention.
 - 2. Description of the Related Art including information disclosed under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.97-1.99.
- (e) Summary of the Invention.
- (f) Brief Description of the Drawing.
- (g) Description of the Preferred Embodiment(s).
- (h) Claim(s).
- (i) Abstract of the Disclosure.

2. Content of Specification

- (a) Title of the Invention. (See 37 C.F.R. § 1.72(a)). The title of the invention should be placed at the top of the first page of the specification. It should be brief but technically accurate and descriptive, preferably from two to seven words.
- (b) Cross-References to Related Applications: See 37 C.F.R.
 § 1.78 and section 201.11 of the M.P.E.P.
- (c) Statement as to rights to inventions made under Federally sponsored research and development (if any): See section 310 of the M.P.E.P.
- (d) Background of the Invention: The specification should set forth the Background of the Invention in two parts:
 - (1) Field of the Invention: A statement of the field of art to which the invention pertains. This statement may include a paraphrasing of the

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- applicable U.S. patent classification definitions of the subject matter of the claimed invention. This item may also be titled "Technical Field".
- (2) Description of the Related Art: A description of the related art known to the applicant and including, if applicable, references to specific related art and problems involved in the prior art which are solved by the applicant's invention. This item may also be titled "Background Art".
- (e) Summary: A brief summary or general statement of the invention as set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 1.73. The summary is separate and distinct from the abstract and is directed toward the invention rather than the disclosure as a whole. The summary may point out the advantages of the invention or how it solves problems previously existent in the prior art (and preferably indicated in the Background of the Invention). In chemical cases it should point out in general terms the utility of the invention. If possible, the nature and gist of the invention or the inventive concept should be set forth. Objects of the invention should be treated briefly and only to the extent that they contribute to an understanding of the invention.
- (f) Brief Description of the Drawing(s): A reference to and brief description of the drawing(s) as set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 1.74.
- Description of the Preferred Embodiment(s): A (g) description of the preferred embodiment(s) of the invention as required in 37 C.F.R. § 1.71. description should be as short and specific as is necessary to describe the invention adequately and accurately. This item may also be titled "Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention". Where elements or groups of elements, compounds, and processes, which are conventional and generally widely known in the field of the invention described and their exact nature or type is not necessary for an understanding and use of the invention by a person skilled in the art, they should not be described in detail. However, where particularly complicated subject matter is involved or where the elements, compounds, or processes may not be commonly or widely known in the field, the specification should refer to another patent or readily available publication which adequately describes the subject matter.
- (h) Claim(s) (See 37 C.F.R. § 1.75): A claim may be typed with the various elements subdivided in paragraph form. There may be plural indentations to further segregate

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subcombinations or related steps.

- (i) Abstract: A brief narrative of the disclosure as a whole in a single paragraph of 250 words or less.
- 3. Applicant is reminded of the proper content of an Abstract of the Disclosure.

A patent abstract is a concise statement of the technical disclosure of the patent and should include that which is new in the art to which the invention pertains.

If the patent is of a basic nature, the entire technical disclosure may be new in the art, and the abstract should be directed to the entire disclosure.

If the patent is in the nature of an improvement in an old apparatus, process, product, or composition, the abstract should include the technical disclosure of the improvement.

In certain patents, particularly those for compounds and compositions, wherein the process for making and/or the use thereof are not obvious, the abstract should set forth a process for making and/or use thereof.

If the new technical disclosure involves modifications or alternatives, the abstract should mention by way of example the preferred modification or alternative.

The abstract should not refer to purported merits or speculative applications of the invention and should not compare the invention with the prior art.

Where applicable, the abstract should include the following:

- (1) if a machine or apparatus, its organization and operation;
- (2) if an article, its method of making; (3) if a chemical compound, its identity and use; (4) if a mixture, its ingredients; (5) if a process, the steps. Extensive mechanical and design details of apparatus should not be given.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 250 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 250 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said", should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using

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phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

4. The spacing of the lines of the specification is such as to make reading and entry of amendments difficult. New application papers with lines double spaced on good quality paper are required.

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

The specification is objected to under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to provide support for the now claimed invention.

The step of "transferring money", the phrase "second party financially distinct from the first party" in the controlling step, the phrase "said receiver in possession...of the second party" recited in claims 11 and 15 and the step of telephoning and providing credit card recited in claim 22 do not have basis in the original specification.

Claims 11-13, 15, 21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112,

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first paragraph, for the reasons set forth in the objection to the specification.

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

The specification is objected to under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as originally filed, failing to provide clear support for the amendments to pages 3 and 5.

Claims are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In claims 11:

"at a location remote from the second memory" is unclear and confusing as to what is meant at a remote location. Further, the "telecommunication link" is not well connected in the system.

Claim 15 has similar problems.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that

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the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies as prior art only under subsection (f) or (g) of section 102 of this title, shall not preclude patentability under this section where the subject matter and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person.

Claims 11-13, 15 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Hughes'US/3990710 .

This rejection is repeated. See explanation and citation set forth in the last office action.

Remarks:

Applicant appears to argue that in all teaching of Hughes, the recording stations 204 are owned or in "possession" of the owner of the transmitter station 202 while in applicant claims, it is own by the second party. This argument is not found to be persuasive because the claimed "possession" of the receiver does not have basis in the original specification therefore it can not be given with patentable weight. Applicant also appears to argues that the step of "transferring money (or fee) to a first party at a location remote from the second memory" is critical because with this step it eliminate the need for the collection step which is required in Hughes. This argument is not found to be persuasive because the location where the money is

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transferred, i.e. 28, is seen to be remote from the second memory 35 in Hughes.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hoa Nguyen whose telephone number is (703) 308-1292.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0754.

Hoa Nguyen Primary Examiner, A.U. 2309 February 11, 1992